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THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS

(IN THE

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WEST KOOTENAY AREA

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA)

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THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN THE WEST KOOTENAY AREA
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

W.C. Shipley 1/ and I.F. Furniss 2/

INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken during the summer of 1951 by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in co-operation with the Markets Branch and the Development and Extension Branch of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture.

The objectives of this study were threefold:

- (1) To determine the market for farm products in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia with particular attention to the urban consuming markets of Trail and Nelson.
- (2) To determine what proportion of the total market requirements for the year ending December 31, 1950 was produced within the district itself and what proportion was supplied from outside the district.
- (3) To determine the kind, amount and value of produce from the district which was marketed elsewhere.

In conjunction with this study of the West Kootenay Area a survey was made at the same time of the Grand Forks District to determine the commercial agricultural production of this area.

Method and Scope.— The volume of shipments in and out of the area during the 12 months, January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950 was obtained by abstracting information from the records of the Canadian Pacific Railway express and freight agencies at Nelson, Trail, Rossland and Grand Forks, the Great Northern Railway at Nelson and Grand Forks (freight only) and from the records of wholesalers in these cities. The information supplied by the wholesalers covered the movement of produce by transport other than rail. Details of the distribution and marketing of products within the area were provided by the wholesalers and by farmers' co-operatives in the area.

Information on farm products grown and marketed within the West Kootenay Area was obtained by examining the channels through which the local produce was marketed.

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The farmers' markets in Nelson and Trail were two outlets through which locally grown fruit, vegetables, meats and other products were sold. Producers came to market once a week in each city and during this time interviews were conducted with them to obtain figures covering their sales for the year under consideration. In addition to the sales made directly to consumers on the farmers' markets, producers sold large quantities to retail grocers, meat markets and restaurants. Details of such marketings were obtained by interviewing retailers in Nelson, Trail and Rossland. Direct visits to farm operators were restricted to those who were producing and selling fluid milk to householders and retail stores.

After September 15 the marketing of all storage vegetables such as potatoes and turnips came under the regulations of the Interior Vegetable Marketing Board. Sales of such vegetables had to be made through this Board although the vegetables usually were consigned to wholesalers. From the Board's records details of these marketings were obtained. In some cases the information provided served as a check on figures obtained from wholesalers but in others it served as a main source of data.

B.C. Tree Fruits Limited, through their office in Nelson, were able to supply figures covering commercial sales of local fruit outside of the West Kootenay area and within the area as well. The figures on shipments from the local area supplemented the details of such shipments as transcribed at the railway offices.

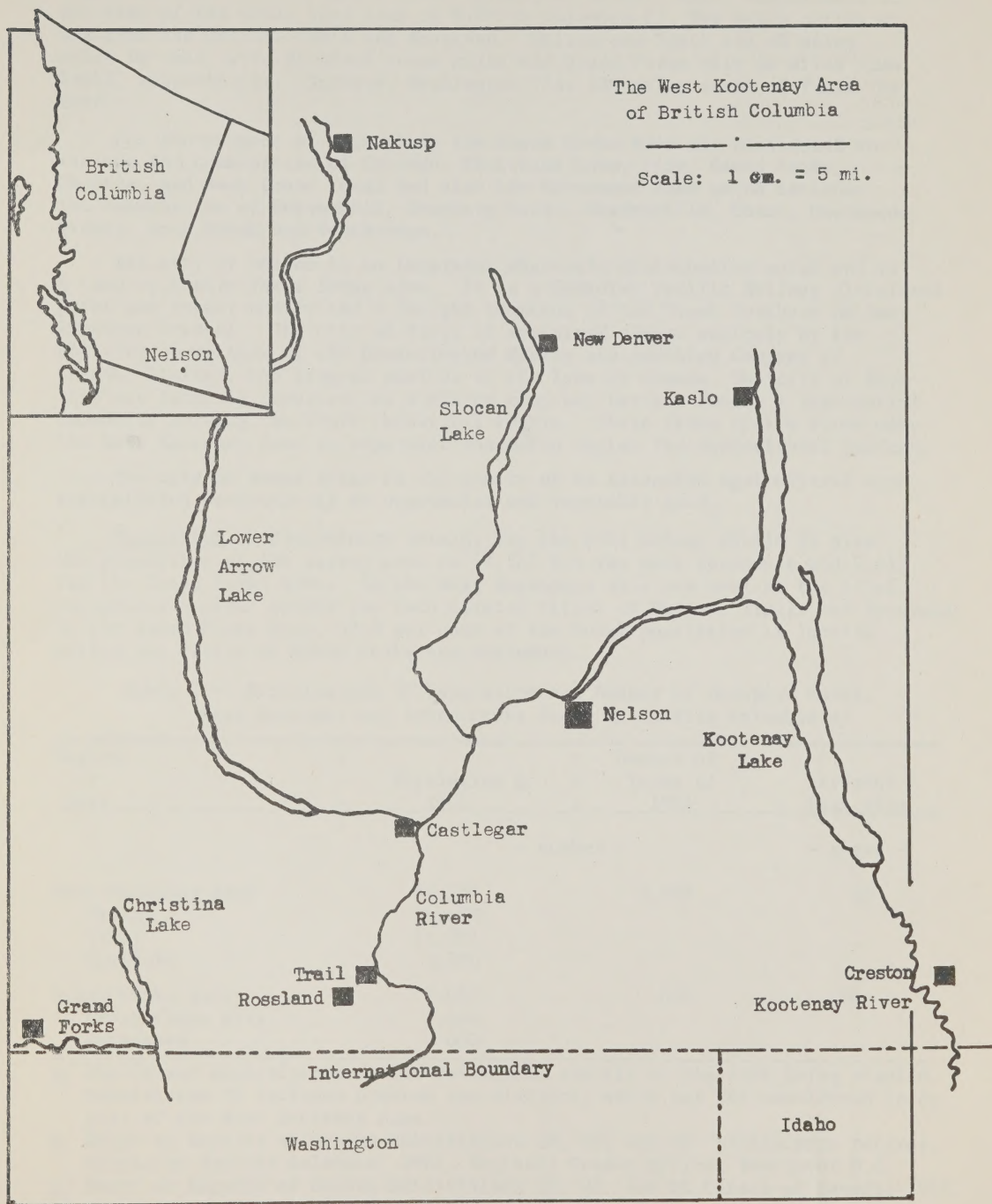
The R.C.M.P. officials in the area made available their "Certificates of Brand Inspection", copies of which must be completed when an individual wishes to transport livestock within the area or out of the area. These records were particularly useful in determining the numbers of livestock being shipped by truck for sale in the United States and other markets.

A breakdown of the sources from which information was obtained is as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>No. of Records</u>
Railway agencies	10
Wholesalers	20
Interior Vegetable Marketing Board Agencies	2
B.C. Tree Fruits Limited	1
Brand Inspection Records	4
Retailers	66
Restaurants	12
Farmers	33

SIZE AND NATURE OF THE AREA

Location.- The area covered by this survey lies along the Kettle Valley line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The West Kootenay Area extends north from the international boundary to Nakusp. The area is bounded on the west by the Cascade Mountains and on the east by Kootenay Lake. The



region contains 13,343 square miles (8,539,520 acres), which comprises 3.71 per cent of the total land area of British Columbia.^{1/} The major cities of the area are Nelson, Trail and Rossland. Nelson and Trail are 48 miles apart by road, with Rossland seven miles and Grand Forks city 60 miles from Trail, respectively. Spokane, Washington lies 139 miles south of Trail, by road.

For the purpose of this study the Grand Forks Area was considered to include the communities of Cascade, Christina Lake, Fife, Grand Forks, Phoenix, and West Grand Forks and also the Greenwood Area which includes the communities of Beaverdell, Boundary Falls, Bridesville, Cami, Greenwood, Midway, Rock Creek and Westbridge.

The city of Nelson is an important wholesale distribution point and is a trading centre for a large area. It is a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point and repair centre and a freight terminus of the Great Northern Railway (Spokane branch). The city of Trail is sustained almost entirely by the smelting operations of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, the largest smelter of its type in Canada. The city of Rossland was formerly important as a mining camp but has now become a residential community serving the Trail industrial centre. These three cities alone make the West Kootenay Area an important consuming region for agricultural produce.

The city of Grand forks is the centre of an intensive agricultural area, specializing particularly in vegetables and vegetable seed.

Population.- Preliminary returns for the 1951 Census (Table 1) give the population of the survey area as 54,737 for the West Kootenays and 7,012 for the Grand Forks area. In the West Kootenays 41.1 per cent of the total population resides within the incorporated cities of Nelson, Trail, and Rossland. In the Grand Forks Area, 34.8 per cent of the total population is located within the cities of Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Table 1.- Distribution of Population and Number of Occupied Farms, West Kootenay and Grand Forks Areas of British Columbia ^{a/}

Region or city	Population ^{b/} 1951	Number of farms ^{c/} 1951	Average farm size
	- number -		- acres -
West Kootenay Area	54,737	2,085	53
Nelson	6,634		
Trail	11,251		
Rossland	4,596		
Grand Forks Area	7,012	525	166
Grand Forks city	1,636		
Greenwood	803		

^{a/} The Census Subdivisions do not correspond exactly to the area being studied. Subdivision 2C includes Creston and district, which was not considered to be part of the West Kootenay Area.

^{b/} Based on Reports of Census Subdivisions 2B, 2C, and 3C, preliminary returns, Census of British Columbia, 1951, Regional Census Office, Vancouver B.C.

^{c/} Based on Reports of Census Subdivisions 2B, 2C, and 3C, Census of Canada, 1951.

^{1/} Regional Development Division, Department of Trade and Industry, B.C. Regional Industrial Index of British Columbia, 1949, p. 15.

A large proportion of the population in the West Kootenays is engaged in mining, lumbering and related trades.

Agriculture.- The soils of the area vary greatly according to elevation and are generally low in organic matter. The soils at the bottom of the slopes are greyish-brown in colour and a definite succession of changes can be observed as one proceeds to the timber line.

The agriculturally developed areas lie generally in the valley bottoms and on bench lands. The area as a whole is quite mountainous and a good portion of the cultivated soils are sandy or stony.

In the vicinity of Nelson the dominant type of agriculture is a fruit and vegetable combination with small fruits, grain growing, dairy and poultry enterprises also found in certain cases. Along the shores of the Lower Arrow Lake, dairy combination (semi-commercial and part-time), dairy, poultry, livestock, and orchard types of farming are found. In the Grand Forks area the types of farming common are the fruit and vegetable combination, vegetables and orchard, beef cattle and grain.

Grand Forks is the centre of an intensive vegetable seed production area.

Climate.- The climate of the region is of an inter-mountain type. Rain-fall in 1950 ranged from 16 inches at Grand Forks to 28½ inches at Rossland. Summer temperatures were moderately high with the average for the months of July, August and September ranging from 60° F. at Rossland to 65° F. at Grand Forks.

The frost-free period in the West Kootenays and Grand Forks areas ranges from 130 days at Grand Forks to 144 days at Nelson.

Transportation.- The area is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway secondary main line from Calgary, Alta. to Vancouver, B.C. and passes through Grand Forks and Nelson. Trail is served by a spur line from Castlegar. The Great Northern Railway operates lines into Nelson and Grand Forks (freight only) from Spokane, Washington. The area is also served by long distance truck lines operating between West Kootenay points and Spokane, Penticton and Vancouver. Trans-continental bus service operates through the area with connections provided to U.S.A. points. Canadian Pacific Airlines serves the area through Castlegar airport providing service between Calgary and Vancouver.

Steamer service is provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Kootenay Lake serving Proctor (southern terminus), Ainsworth, Kaslo, Argenta and Lardeau (norther terminus). The Canadian Pacific Railway operates a steamer service on the Arrow Lakes serving Arrowhead, Nakusp, Needles, Edgewood, Renata and Robson West. Connection with the Kettle Valley line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is made at Robson West. Local plane services operate out of Nelson, Salmo, and Columbia Gardens airports.

Distribution within the area is largely via local truck lines although some also is done by rail where road travel is lacking or unreliable. The greater part of the produce shipped out of the area is carried by the railways.

EXTENT OF THE MARKET

Description of the Markets. - Receipts of goods in the area and shipments out have been classified according to the area from which they came or the market to which they were shipped. For the purpose of this report 12 regions were established. The province of British Columbia comprised seven of these 12 regions. In the tables of this report the areas of origin or market destinations are always the same, as described below.

1. West Kootenays - as described under "Location" the area includes for the purpose of this study all local marketings.
2. East Kootenays - comprising that area of British Columbia lying between the West Kootenays and the British Columbia-Alberta border and as far north as Golden and south to the Canada-United States boundary. The main towns located in the area are Creston, Cranbrook, Fernie, Kimberley and Wynnadel. It should be noted that certain commodities, particularly fruits and vegetables, which are shown as being shipped from the East Kootenays, often did not originate there but were redistributed from Cranbrook and may have originated in the U.S.A.
3. Grand Forks Area - as described under "Location".
4. Okanagan - is bounded on the south by the Canada-United States boundary, on the east by the Grand Forks Area, on the west by a line running north and south approximately half-way between Penticton and Princeton, and on the north by Salmon Arm. The main towns located within the area are Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland, Penticton, Oliver and Osoyoos.
5. Coastal B.C. - corresponds to what is generally described as the Lower Mainland and includes Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Hope, Mission, New Westminster, Vancouver and Yale.
6. Vancouver Island - Vancouver Island and all cities and towns located thereon.
7. Other B.C. - all the rest of British Columbia not described in regions 1 - 6 inclusive. This grouping includes such places as Ashcroft, Kamloops, Lillooet, Merritt, Princeton, Prince George, Prince Rupert and Revelstoke.
8. U.S.A. - all the United States. As far as this study is concerned this applies mainly to the States of Washington, California and Arizona.
9. Alberta - all of the province of Alberta.
10. Saskatchewan - all of the province of Saskatchewan.
11. Manitoba - all of the province of Manitoba.

12. Other Canada - that portion of Canada not included in regions 1 - 7 and 9 - 11 inclusive.

Market Requirements.- The demand for agricultural produce in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia is indicated in the first column ("Total Consumption in Area") of Table 2. These requirements are met in part by the shipments into the area "(Produce Brought In)" and in part by local production ("Local Produce Used"). No record was made of local agricultural production consumed on farms in the area.

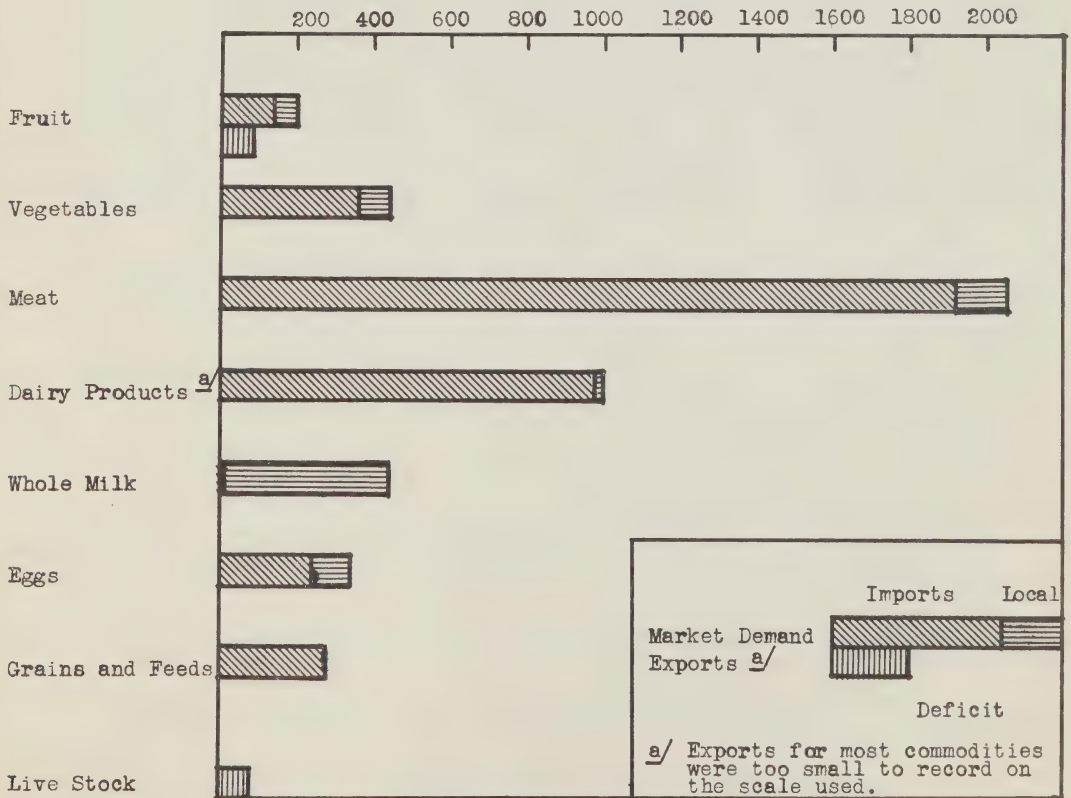
Table 2.- A Summary of Trade in Agricultural Commodities
For the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Commodity	Unit	Total consumption in area	Total production in area	Produce brought in	Local produce used	Local produce shipped out
Fruit	Cwt.	21,169	19,209	15,615	5,554	13,655
	\$	197,635	145,295	145,746	51,889	93,406
Vegetables	Cwt.	76,014	20,803	55,692	20,322	481
	\$	442,460	83,241	361,440	81,020	2,221
Meat	Cwt.	46,597	3,181	43,420	3,177	4
	\$	2,063,582	136,847	1,926,898	136,684	163
Dairy products ^a	Cwt.	30,785	525	30,266	519	6
	\$	996,484	14,333	982,383	14,101	232
Whole milk	Cwt.	89,077	86,260	2,817	86,260	-
	\$	430,977	416,250	14,727	416,250	-
Margarine	Cwt.	5,690	-	5,690	-	-
	\$	183,401	-	183,401	-	-
Eggs	Doz. (°00)	6,596	1,896	4,721	1,875	21
	\$	340,198	95,433	245,640	94,558	875
Dressed poultry	lb.	512,027	95,811	417,352	94,675	1,136
	\$	233,749	48,258	186,041	47,708	550
Live poultry	lb.	144	90	54	90	-
	\$	63	36	27	36	-
Chicks & poults	\$	15,525	-	15,525	-	-
Honey	lb.	42,834	200	42,634	200	-
	\$	7,723	100	7,623	100	-
Grain & feed	Cwt.	99,379	196	99,183	196	-
	\$	279,232	559	278,673	559	-
Hay & straw	Cwt.	41,599	904	40,695	904	-
	\$	71,164	1,649	69,515	1,649	-
Livestock	Head	32	871	32	-	871
	\$	4,356	91,568	4,356	-	91,568
Hides	Cwt.	-	360	-	-	360
	\$	-	9,829	-	-	9,829
Wool	lb.	-	645	-	-	645
	\$	-	348	-	-	348
Seed	lb.	305,436	34	305,402	34	-
	\$	25,126	23	25,103	23	-
Hops	lb.	3,056	-	3,056	-	-
	\$	2,213	-	2,213	-	-
Total	\$	5,293,888	1,043,769	4,449,311	844,577	199,192

^a/ "Local produce used" does not include butter manufactured in the area.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES IN THE WEST KOOTENAY AREA OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1950

(Thousands of Dollars)



^{a/} Local butter included with imports.

The total value of all products consumed amounted to \$5,293,888 (Table 2). The values which have been assigned to the different commodities are as far as possible cost price to the wholesaler, f.o.b. receiving point for products brought into the area and gross returns to the grower, f.o.b. shipping point, for local produce used in the area and shipped out. All weights given are net.

The over-all deficit in trade for the region, of the agricultural commodities which were considered, amounted to over \$4.25 million in 1950. Expressed on a per capita basis this represents slightly less than \$78.

The annual fruit and vegetable consumption $\frac{1}{4}$ of the region had a combined value of \$640,095. The volume was 21,169 cwt. of fruit, of which one-quarter was locally produced, and 76,014 cwt. of vegetables with local production again supplying one-quarter of the total market requirements.

Meat was an important agricultural commodity consumed in the area during the year with a value of over \$2,063,582. Over 93 per cent of this was brought in, mainly from packing houses located in Alberta. Local production supplied the balance of the meat requirements.

A total of \$996,484 worth of dairy products, exclusive of whole milk and margarine, was consumed in the area during the year. Butter, cheese, evaporated milk and powdered milk were brought in in large quantities. Some butter was manufactured locally and 12 per cent of the cheese requirements were met by local production. Almost all of the whole milk was supplied from local sources (over 96 per cent) and had a value of \$430,977. Consumption of margarine in the West Kootenay Area had a value of \$183,401, all of which was shipped in from Coastal British Columbia and Alberta.

The market requirements for eggs totalled \$340,198. Over one-quarter of the eggs used during the year came from local farms. Dressed poultry requirements were also large, the yearly value amounting to \$233,749. Local supplies made up almost one-fifth of the total consumption. Chicks and poults brought into the area in 1950 cost poultrymen \$15,525.

Honey consumed in 1950 had a market value of \$7,723. Very little came from local sources.

Grain and feed requirements were valued at \$279,232. Local production was very small. Hay and straw requirements cost \$71,164 of which only 2.3 per cent was grown in the area. These figures do not include feed and hay grown and consumed on the farm or sold between farmers in the area.

Seeds and seed potatoes used in the area in 1950 had a market value of \$25,126. These items were brought in almost entirely.

Commercial Production.- The commercial production of agricultural commodities in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia is indicated in the second column

1/ Since this study was conducted primarily to assist local farmers in their production programs no record was made of receipts of fruits and vegetables which were not grown or could not be grown in the area. Thus figures for fruit and vegetable consumption do not include citrus, bananas and other tropical fruits.

("Total Production in the Area") of Table 2. These figures were arrived at by adding the amount shipped out of the area between January 1 and December 31, 1950 to the amount of local produce used or consumed in the area (columns 4 and 5).

Commercial agricultural production in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia in 1950 was worth \$1,043,769 of which \$199,192 was shipped out of the area (19 per cent).

Commercial production of fruits and vegetables was important, having a combined value of \$228,536. The amount shipped out was worth almost \$95,627.

Local meat production had a value of \$136,847 which was almost all used in the area. Livestock shipped out of the area were valued at \$91,568. Cows were the main class of livestock shipped and the United States and Alberta the most important markets. Wool and hides had a combined value of \$10,177.

Eggs and poultry meat were also produced in quantity. The value of commercial egg production was over \$95,433 and dressed poultry was valued at over \$48,258. The greater part of both of these items was used in the area.

Whole milk production was an important source of income to farmers in the area. Its value was over \$416,250 or 40 per cent of the value of all commercial production.

Marketing Channels.- Edmonton, Calgary, Spokane, the Okanagan and Vancouver are the five main centres from which agricultural produce enters the West Kootenay Area. In addition, Cranbrook serves as a redistribution centre.

Fruit shipped into the area came largely from the United States (66 per cent) and the Okanagan (20 per cent). Receipts of vegetables also came mainly from the United States which supplied 49 per cent of all vegetables shipped to the West Kootenay Area. The Grand Forks Area and Alberta supplied approximately equal quantities of vegetables, between 14 and 15 per cent.

Fruit and vegetable shipments out of the area were made largely through agencies of the Associated Growers of B.C. Limited and the Interior Vegetable Marketing Board. The Prairie Provinces were the most important outlet for fruit shipments from the area.

Meat shipped into the area came almost entirely from Alberta (99 per cent). Alberta also supplied 87 per cent of the eggs, 99.5 per cent of the butter, 79 per cent of the cheese and 43 per cent of the margarine.

Livestock and hides produced in the area and sold outside are handled entirely by drovers and hide dealers (usually local butchers). Livestock were shipped mainly to the United States and Alberta and the hides went to Alberta and Coastal British Columbia.

Receipts of seed came largely from Alberta and Coastal British Columbia. Seed potatoes were shipped in from the East Kootenays, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Local production of the area was disposed of by farmers through five main channels: the fruit and vegetable wholesalers, retail stores and meat markets, restaurants, the public markets and house to house peddling. No information was obtained on the amount of produce sold from house to house. Eggs were the main item which were sold in this manner.

In Nelson, six farmers were licensed to sell on the public market and the weekly average appeared to be about four farmers. There were only two farmers licensed to peddle from door to door in 1950.

In Trail, the average number of farmers selling on the public market was 14 per week in 1950. A total of 16 farmers held licenses to peddle farm products. However, only two of these held a license for a full year; the remainder held their licenses for only six months.

Examination of the relative importance of the different outlets for fruit indicates that the greater proportion by weight was disposed of through the wholesalers (59 per cent). Sales through the retail stores were 35 per cent of the total and the remaining six per cent was sold equally through the public market and the restaurants. The unit values of the sales through each channel indicate that the higher valued items were sold on the public market and through the retail stores while the lower valued fruits were sold through the other two outlets.

Vegetables sold in the area were channelled mainly through the wholesalers (72 per cent of the weight and 60 per cent of the value). The proportion sold through the retail stores was about one-fifth of the total weight. Sales through the public market and restaurants were quite small. The unit values indicate that the highest priced vegetables were sold through retail stores and the lowest (potatoes and turnips) through the wholesalers.

Most of the commercial milk production in the West Kootenay area is directed into fluid milk and cream sales. Milk distribution is largely by dairy companies. However, some milk in Nelson was sold through producer-vendors and most of the milk in Rossland was sold in this manner.

Eggs were sold mainly through the retail stores (84 per cent of the total value) and restaurants (15 per cent). Dressed poultry was almost entirely disposed of through the retail stores and meat markets.

Meat was marketed through the retail stores and meat markets and also the public market. Retail outlets handled 81 per cent of the beef; 77 per cent of the veal and all of the pork, mutton and lamb.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OFFERED FOR SALE

Fruit.- Total production of fruit offered for sale in 1950 amounted to 19,209 cwt., worth \$145,293 (Table 3). Of this amount 5,554 cwt., or 28.9

Table 3.- Commercial Production of Fruit in the West Kootenay
Area of British Columbia, 1950 a/

Fruit	Unit	Used in area	Shipped out of area	Commercial agricultural production
Apples	lb.	374,512	990,946	1,365,458
	\$	17,964	45,967	63,931
Apricots	lb.	1,716	-	1,716
	\$	232	-	232
Cherries	lb.	-	121,535	121,535
(in SO ₂)	\$	-	16,425	16,425
Cherries	lb.	23,715	67,215	90,930
(fresh)	\$	5,914	15,704	21,618
Cantaloupe & melons	lb.	1,655	-	1,655
	\$	125	-	125
Peaches	lb.	8,979	216	9,195
	\$	1,250	29	1,279
Pears	lb.	30,444	128,067	158,511
	\$	2,661	9,511	12,172
Plums & prunes	lb.	30,560	33,631	64,191
	\$	2,494	2,349	4,843
Raspberries	lb.	20,591	3,847	24,438
	\$	5,361	837	6,198
Strawberries	lb.	61,533	2,896	64,429
	\$	15,701	644	16,345
Miscellaneous	lb.	1,670	17,154	18,824
	\$	186	1,939	2,125
Total	lb.	555,375	1,365,507	1,920,882
	\$	51,888	93,405	145,293

a/ Refers only to that production either used in the area or shipped out between Jan. 1/50 and Dec. 30/50.

per cent was sold locally, the remainder was shipped out. The category of "miscellaneous" is largely unidentified fruit plus small quantities of berries, currants, gooseberries and grapes. The values applied to unidentified fruit were arbitrary, being average monthly prices for fruit most likely to be shipped or sold locally in the months concerned.

Apples were the most important commodity offered for sale. In 1950 30,344 bushels of apples, valued at \$63,931 were sold through commercial

channels. The greater proportion, - 72.6 per cent of commercial production - was shipped out. Sales of cherries, pears and strawberries were also large. Shipments of cherries in SO₂ for 1950 totalled 121,535 pounds and the commercial production of fresh cherries amounted to 90,930 pounds. The combined value of all cherries offered for sale in 1950 was \$38,043. Seventy-four per cent of the fresh cherries produced in the area were shipped out. Commercial production of pears was 3,774 boxes, valued at \$12,172, and that of strawberries 51,543 quarts, worth \$16,345. The greater proportion of the pear production was sold elsewhere while almost all of the strawberries produced were retained in the area.

Shipments of the most important items of fruit from the West Kootenay Area in 1950 totalled 13,655 cwt., valued at \$93,405. This included apples, cherries, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, raspberries, strawberries and certain miscellaneous shipments. The Prairie Provinces represented the most important market for fruit produced in the West Kootenays, taking over 65 per cent by weight of the fruit shipped out of the West Kootenays (Table 4). Coastal

Table 4.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Fruit Shipped from the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Market	All fruit	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
East Kootenays	4.3	4.6
Grand Forks Area	a/	a/
Okanagan	1.3	4.3
Coastal B.C.	15.7	19.6
Other B.C.	0.1	0.1
Vancouver Island	0.1	0.2
U.S.A.	4.9	3.7
Alberta	25.1	31.6
Saskatchewan	28.0	20.8
Manitoba	13.0	9.5
Other Canada	7.5	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0
a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.		

British Columbia was also an important outlet. Shipments to British Columbia were not all consumed there, however, as some items were destined for other markets, for example, SO₂ cherries exported to the United Kingdom. The most important commodity shipped out of the West Kootenays was apples, of which 68 per cent went to the Prairie Provinces.

Vegetables.- Local production of vegetables offered for sale in the West Kootenay Area in 1950 was 20,803 cwt., valued at \$63,241 (Table 5). This was practically all consumed locally as only 2.3 per cent of all

production was shipped out.

Table 5.- Commercial Production of Vegetables in the
West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950 a/

Vegetable	Used in area		Shipped out of area		Commercial agricultural production	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Asparagus	4,013	727	-	-	4,013	727
Beans	34,488	2,767	142	36	34,630	2,803
Beets	26,837	1,119	-	-	26,837	1,119
Cabbage	130,546	5,842	-	-	130,546	5,842
Carrots	174,716	7,256	89	3	174,805	7,259
Cauliflower	16,820	1,850	-	-	16,820	1,850
Celery	6,209	471	120	10	6,329	481
Corn	57,149	3,647	227	11	57,376	3,658
Cucumbers	18,725	1,373	88	4	18,813	1,377
Lettuce	53,279	3,542	-	-	53,279	3,542
Onions & leeks	59,185	4,410	39	4	59,224	4,414
Parsnips	24,370	863	-	-	24,370	863
Peas	844	100	-	-	844	100
Peppers	3,476	388	11	1	3,487	389
Potatoes	1,063,423	30,055	1,272	32	1,064,695	30,087
Squash	7,590	342	15	1	7,605	343
Radishes	5,598	660	-	-	5,598	660
Rhubarb	11,850	755	-	-	11,850	755
Spinach	5,735	664	-	-	5,735	664
Tomatoes	84,149	7,421	3,728	294	87,877	7,715
Turnips	231,692	5,856	39,699	1,626	271,391	7,482
Miscellaneous	11,497	912	2,645	199	14,142	1,111
Total	2,032,191	81,020	48,075	2,221	2,080,266	83,241

a/ Refers only to that production either used in the area or shipped out between Jan. 1/50 and Dec. 30/50.

Potatoes were the most important vegetable produced in the West Kootenays in 1950. Potatoes grown in the area amounted to 532 tons for an average return of \$56.55 per ton. The proportion shipped out was less than one per cent. Commercial production of turnips, carrots and cabbage was also large. The most important vegetable sold outside the district in 1950 was turnips. A total of 397 cwt. was shipped out valued at \$1,626 or 14.6 per cent by weight of all turnips grown in the area. About two tons of tomatoes and three-quarters of a ton of potatoes were shipped out in 1950.

There were no shipments from local production of such vegetables as asparagus, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, parsnips, peas, radish,

rhubarb and spinach. Shipments of all vegetables are summarized by market in Table 6.

Table 6.- Percentage Distribution by Markets of Vegetables Shipped
Out of the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Market	All vegetables	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
East Kootenays	6.4	8.3
Grand Forks Area	0.9	1.5
Okanagan	-	-
Coastal B.C.	85.1	76.1
Vancouver Island	0.1	0.2
Other B.C.	0.1	0.1
U.S.A.	-	-
Alberta	6.4	12.1
Saskatchewan	1.0	1.7
Manitoba	-	-
Other Canada	a/	a/
Total	100.0	100.0

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Coastal British Columbia was the most important outlet with 85.1 per cent of vegetable sales being made there. Turnips were the only vegetable shipped out in quantity. Tomato shipments went to the East Kootenays and Alberta in approximately equal quantities.

Meats.- Commercial production of all meat (excluding poultry meat in the West Kootenay Area amounted to 3,181 cwt., valued at \$136,847 (in 1950) Table 7. The quantity of meat shipped out was very small. Beef and veal production constituted over 80 per cent of the total both in terms of weight and value.

Table 7.- Commercial Production of Meats in the West
Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Meat	Used in area		Shipped out of area		Commercial production	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Beef	157,300	69,858	-	-	157,300	69,858
Mutton & lamb	169	73	-	-	169	73
Pork	49,680	20,306	-	-	49,680	20,306
Veal	103,050	43,113	-	-	103,050	43,113
Unidentified meat	7,496	3,334	367	163	7,863	3,497
Total	317,695	136,684	367	163	318,062	136,847

Dairy Products.- These commodities are more fully discussed in the section dealing with the market demand. Local milk production totalled 86,260 cwt. (Table 8) and supplied all but 3.2 per cent of the market requirements.

Table 8.- Commercial Production of Cheese and Whole Milk
in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Commodity	Used in area		Shipped out of area		Commercial production	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Cheese	51,886	14,101	575	232	52,461	14,333
Whole milk	8,625,968	416,250	-	-	8,625,968	416,250

Production of cheese offered for sale was 52,461 pounds, worth \$14,333. Approximately one per cent of this was shipped out, mainly to Alberta.

Poultry Products.- Commercial production of eggs in the area totalled 190 thousand dozen valued at \$95,433 (Table 9). The production of dressed

Table 9.- Commercial Production of Eggs and Poultry
in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Commodity	Unit	Used in area		Shipped out of area		Commercial production	
Eggs	doz.	187,494		2,138		189,632	
	\$	94,558		875		95,433	
Dressed poultry	lb.	94,675		1,136		95,811	
	\$	47,708		550		48,258	
Live poultry	lb.	90		-		90	
	\$	36		-		36	

poultry was 95,811 pounds. Less than two per cent of both items was shipped out. Most of the eggs went largely to hatcheries in Alberta. The values applied to such eggs were on the basis of their commercial value in the West Kootenays.

Hay.- Commercial production of hay was small. It amounted to only 45 tons worth \$1,649 and made up less than three per cent of the market requirements.

Animal Products.- This group was composed only of wool and hides (Table 10). Hides produced in the West Kootenays and shipped out weighed 35,998 pounds and were valued at \$9,829. Fifty-nine per cent of the hide shipments went to Alberta and the remainder to Coastal British Columbia. Wool shipments were very small amounting to only 645 pounds valued at \$348. These were largely shipped to Manitoba and Coastal British Columbia. It is possible also that this wool

figure includes some old wool shipped out to be recarded.

Table 10.- Animal Products Shipped out of the West Kootenay
Area of British Columbia, 1950

Animal product	Quantity	Value
	- pounds -	- dollars -
Hides	35,998	9,829
Wool	645	348
Total	36,643	10,177

Livestock.— A total of 873 head of livestock valued at \$91,767 were moved out of the area (Table 11). Livestock shipments were largely from dealers. The United States and Alberta were the most important markets taking 50.0 and 46.8 per cent of all shipments. Cows were the most important class of livestock shipped out of the area.

Table 11.- Livestock Shipped out of the West Kootenay
Area of British Columbia, 1950

Destination	Bulls	Calves	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Horses	Total	Value of all livestock	Per cent
								- dollars -	
East Kootenays	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	0.1
Okanagan	1	14	11	-	-	-	26	1,440	1.6
Coastal B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	1,400	1.5
Alberta	15	49	372	15	3	-	454	42,975	46.8
U.S.A.	23	18	255	53	29	-	378	45,852	50.0
Total	39	81	638	68	32	15	873	91,767	100.0
Per cent	4.4	9.3	73.1	7.8	3.7	1.7	100.0		

MARKET DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Fruit.— A considerable quantity of fruit was produced and consumed in the West Kootenay Area. Receipts of fruit into the area were greater than shipments out by 1,960 cwt. In this section will be considered certain aspects of the market demand for the various types of fruit most widely used in the area. No record was made of citrus and tropical fruits not produced in Canada. The category of miscellaneous fruits includes mainly unidentified fruit and a few less important items.

More than half of the bulk of all fruits recorded as used in the area was made up of apples, cantaloupe and melons (Table 12). Grapes and peaches were also relatively important in the total weight of fruit consumed.

Table 12.— Receipts of Fruit in the West Kootenay
Area of British Columbia, 1950

Fruit	Unit	Brought into area	Local produce used	Market receipts
Apples	lb.	197,510	374,512	572,022
	\$	11,090	17,964	29,054
Apricots	lb.	55,381	1,716	57,097
	\$	7,383	232	7,615
Cantaloupe & melons	lb.	577,588	1,655	579,243
	\$	36,143	125	36,268
Cherries	lb.	9,803	23,715	33,518
	\$	2,939	5,914	8,853
Cranberries	lb.	11,771	—	11,771
	\$	2,364	—	2,364
Grapes	lb.	415,365	—	415,365
	\$	47,398	—	47,398
Peaches	lb.	231,448	8,979	240,427
	\$	29,860	1,250	31,110
Pears	lb.	15,932	30,444	46,376
	\$	1,784	2,661	4,445
Plums & prunes	lb.	20,668	30,560	51,228
	\$	2,808	2,494	5,302
Raspberries	lb.	296	20,591	20,887
	\$	84	5,361	5,445
Strawberries	lb.	2,775	61,533	64,308
	\$	1,310	15,701	17,011
Miscellaneous	lb.	22,930	1,670	24,600
	\$	2,583	186	2,769
Total	lb.	1,561,467	555,375	2,116,842
	\$	145,746	51,888	197,634

By value, grapes were the most important item, representing 24.0 per cent of the value of all fruit. The total market demand for fruit was 21,168 cwt., valued at \$197,634, of which 26.2 per cent was produced in the area.

Total consumption of apples during the year was 12,712 bushels, of grapes 51,921 baskets and of strawberries 51,446 quarts.

Fruit shipments into the area came largely from the United States which supplied 65.8 per cent of the total weight of fruit (Table 13). The second most important supplying region was the Okanagan with 20.4 per cent.

Table 13.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Fruit Shipped into West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Origin	All fruit	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
East Kootenays	9.7	14.4
Grand Forks Area	0.8	0.5
Okanagan	20.4	19.5
Coastal B.C.	2.5	3.6
Vancouver Island	0.1	0.1
Other B.C.	a/	a/
U.S.A.	65.8	60.5
Alberta	0.7	1.3
Saskatchewan	a/	a/
Manitoba	a/	a/
Other Canada	a/	a/
Total	100.0	99.9

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Shipments from the East Kootenays were also important but these represent in some cases reshipment of produce originally imported from the United States.

By individual commodities, 80 per cent of the apples came from the Okanagan, 47 per cent of the apricots from the East Kootenays, 93 per cent of the cantaloupe and melons from the United States, and 55 per cent of the cherries from the Okanagan.

Of the total requirements for all fruit consumed in the area, 26.3 per cent was supplied by local growers. However, local production supplied over 95 per cent of the requirements for raspberries and strawberries, and over 65 per cent of the requirements for cherries, pears and apples. Local production of canteloupes, melons, grapes and cranberries is practically nil while consumption of these fruits is relatively great (Table 12).

Vegetables.- Market receipts of all vegetables in 1950 amounted to 3,801 tons, worth \$442,461 (Table 14) of which 26.7 per cent was supplied by local growers. The over-all deficit for trade in vegetables amounted to 2,760 tons, worth \$359,219. Except for such items as broccolli, egg plant, endive, mushrooms, parsley, sprouts and sweet potatoes, all vegetables are grown in considerable quantities in the area. Items under "Miscellaneous" include unidentified receipts of vegetables and a small quantity of mixed fruit and vegetables.

Table 14.- Receipts of Vegetables in the West Kootenay
Area of British Columbia, 1950

Vegetable	Brought into area		Local produce used		Market receipts	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Asparagus	12,511	2,645	4,013	727	16,524	3,372
Beans	23,494	2,764	34,488	2,767	57,982	5,531
Beets	11,019	964	26,837	1,119	37,856	2,083
Broccolli	18,347	2,219	40	6	18,387	2,225
Cabbage	256,899	14,563	130,546	5,842	387,445	20,405
Carrots	268,556	18,781	174,716	7,256	443,272	26,037
Cauliflower	96,706	11,492	16,820	1,850	113,526	13,342
Celery	348,118	30,141	6,209	471	354,327	30,612
Corn	18,452	1,121	57,149	3,647	75,601	4,768
Cucumbers	75,653	7,424	18,725	1,373	94,378	8,797
Egg plant	2,142	284	-	-	2,142	284
Endive	4,923	607	-	-	4,923	607
Lettuce	500,633	42,661	53,279	3,542	553,912	46,203
Mushrooms	14,303	7,093	-	-	14,303	7,093
Onions & leeks	567,250	29,538	59,185	4,410	626,435	33,948
Parsnips	3,945	200	24,370	863	28,315	1,063
Parsley	1,189	148	40	19	1,229	167
Peas	7,997	731	844	100	8,841	831
Peppers	35,342	5,871	3,476	388	38,818	6,259
Potatoes	2,685,806	95,716	1,063,423	30,055	3,749,229	125,771
Squash	19,593	914	7,590	342	27,183	1,256
Radishes	16,623	1,652	5,598	660	22,221	2,312
Rhubarb	2,980	444	11,850	755	14,830	1,199
Spinach	24,335	4,791	5,735	664	30,070	5,455
Sprouts	9,187	1,879	115	21	9,302	1,900
Sweet potatoes	40,694	4,481	-	-	40,694	4,481
Tomatoes	422,016	67,778	84,149	7,421	506,165	75,199
Turnips	36,327	1,066	231,692	5,856	268,019	6,922
Miscellaneous	44,153	3,473	11,302	866	55,455	4,339
Total	5,569,193	361,441	2,032,191	81,020	7,601,384	442,461

The most important single vegetable of the total market receipts was potatoes which accounted for 49.3 per cent of all vegetables by weight and 28.4 per cent by value. Potatoes consumed in the area totalled 37,492 cwt., worth

\$125,771. Local supplies provided 28.4 per cent of this amount. Lettuce, onions, tomatoes, carrots and cabbage were the other vegetables of most importance in the total receipts. Tomatoes were the second most important vegetable consumed in terms of value, accounting for 17.0 per cent of total market receipts.

As mentioned previously, there was no commercial production of such vegetables as egg plant, endive and sweet potatoes in the area, all of which were consumed in relatively large quantities. Market receipts of mushrooms were 14,303 pounds, worth \$7,093. Such items as celery and sprouts were largely shipped in as local production supplied less than two per cent of the market requirements. Consumption of celery amounted to 3,543 cwt., worth \$30,612 and consumption of sprouts amounted to 9,302 pounds, valued at \$1,900.

The United States was the most important source of all vegetables shipped into the West Kootenays in 1950, providing 49.1 per cent by weight and 56.4 per cent by value (Table 15). Alberta with 14.7 per cent, the Grand Forks Area with 14.4 per cent; and the East Kootenays with 11.2 per cent, by weight, were the next most important sources of supply respectively. In terms of values, the order was somewhat different with the East Kootenays second, Coastal British Columbia third, and Alberta fourth. The Okanagan was an important source of such vegetables as beans, cucumbers, peas, peppers, and tomatoes.

Table 15.- Percentage Distribution by Origin of Vegetables Shipped into the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Origin	All vegetables	
	Weight	Value
	- per cent -	
East Kootenays	11.2	12.1
Grand Forks Area	14.4	6.8
Okanagan	5.4	7.4
Coastal B.C.	4.7	9.3
Vancouver Island	a/	a/
Other B.C.	a/	a/
U.S.A.	49.1	56.4
Alberta	14.7	7.6
Saskatchewan	a/	a/
Manitoba	0.1	0.1
Other Canada	0.4	0.2
Total	99.9	99.8

Receipts of vegetables were noticeably heavier in those months when local production was not available. Shipments ceased for many vegetables during the period when local production could meet the demand.

The unit values of vegetables indicated a differential between commercial production and receipts from elsewhere ranging from a premium of 2.8 cents per pound for local peas to 8.5 cents premium for non-local rhubarb with an average premium of 2.3 cents per pound for shipped-in vegetables. On the same basis, asparagus and spinach represented the most costly vegetables brought into the district while asparagus and peas represented the highest-priced local items.

Meat.- Shipments of meat from packing plants and local production sold through the meat markets and the public market were considered in this group. There was no municipal abattoir operating in the West Kootenay Area in 1950, although there were several privately-owned abattoirs. About 6.8 per cent of the requirements for meat in the area was supplied from local slaughterings. As mentioned previously, a considerable number of cattle were also shipped out of the area, mainly to the United States.

The total quantity of meat consumed amounted to 4,659,713 pounds (Table 16). Beef was used in the greatest volume, accounting for 35.4 per cent of the market demand for meat. Local production of veal supplied 21 per cent of the market requirements for this item.

Table 16.- Receipts of Meats in the West Kootenay Area
of British Columbia, 1950

Meat	Unit	Brought into area	Local produce used	Market receipts
Beef	lb.	1,494,509	157,300	1,651,809
	\$	637,882	69,858	707,740
Mutton & lamb	lb.	65,715	169	65,884
	\$	29,835	73	29,908
Pork	lb.	774,277	49,680	823,957
	\$	314,616	20,306	334,922
Veal	lb.	388,141	103,050	491,191
	\$	161,392	43,113	204,505
Smoked & cured	lb.	789,929	-	789,929
	\$	461,501	-	461,501
Sausage room	lb.	806,366	-	806,366
products	\$	311,440	-	311,440
Unidentified	lb.	23,081	7,496	30,577
	\$	10,232	3,334	13,566
Total	lb.	4,342,018	317,695	4,659,713
	\$	1,926,898	136,684	2,063,582

Consumption of smoked and cured meats, sausage and sausage room products was large, amounting to over one and a half million pounds. This group includes all varieties of fancy meats and specialties. Smoked and cured meat,

in terms of value, made up the second most important category of meats sold in the area.

The meat supplies consumed during the year in the West Kootenay Area totalled over \$2 million (Table 16). Approximately one-third of this was spent on beef. Smoked and cured meats accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of the total purchases. Sales of pork made up 17.7 per cent of the weight of all meat and 16.2 per cent of the value.

Whole Milk. - Information on whole milk receipts and milk and cream sales was obtained from the dairies serving the cities of Nelson and Trail and producer-distributors serving Nelson and Rossland. Sales in all cases were largely confined to the metropolitan areas of these cities. From Nelson, milk was distributed to Kaslo, New Denver and South Slocan.

The greater part of the supply of whole milk was derived from producers located near each city. The local supply area for Nelson included Crescent Valley and Proctor. Receipts of milk came from Grand Forks, Edgewood, Creston, Lethbridge, Penticton, and Vancouver. Local milk for Trail was supplied for Salmo, Fruitvale, Columbia Gardens, Patterson and Thrums. A considerable quantity of milk was transferred from Nelson to Trail. Milk also came into Trail from Grand Forks and a small quantity from Vancouver. At Rossland, most of the milk sold came from farms within a radius of a few miles. A very small quantity was brought in from Vancouver.

Most of the non-local milk supplies were brought in during the latter part of the year and represented a small proportion of the total, 3.2 per cent by weight.

Ice cream was manufactured by only one firm in the West Kootenays. For this reason the milk used in ice cream manufacture has been included in fluid milk sales.

Total receipts of whole milk in the area in 1950 amounted to 89,077 cwt., valued at \$430,977 (cost price to the wholesaler f.o.b. receiving point), or an average of \$4.84 per cwt. (Table 17). These receipts of whole milk include the whole milk equivalent of fluid cream sales but not cream converted into butter. There was only one manufacturer of butter in the area.

Milk distributed in Nelson, Trail and Rossland amounted to 808,744 gallons, worth an average of 79 cents per gallon. This includes the standard milk equivalent of ice cream, chocolate milk and skim milk sales. Trail was the most important market, absorbing 50 per cent of the total sales, by value.

Distribution of cream was 43,597 quarts (whipping and coffee cream) worth an average of 94 cents per quart.

Chocolate milk and skim milk were also sold in the area but it was not possible to obtain complete figures of these sales. Some surplus milk was converted into cottage cheese.

Table 17. - Receipts of Whole Milk and Distribution of Fluid Milk and Cream in Nelson, Trail and Rossland, 1950

	Unit	Quantity	Value
			- dollars -
<u>Fluid Milk</u>			
Distributed in area	gals.	21,241	14,397
	qts.	3,017,365	596,946
	pts.	238,847	24,469
	½ pts.	52,892	3,191
Total	gals.	808,744	639,003
Average value	gal.		0.79
<u>Whipping Cream</u>			
Distributed in area	qts.	12,693	15,314
	pts.	a/	a/
	½ pts.	14,499	4,938
<u>Coffee Cream</u>			
Distributed in area	qts.	8,988	6,022
	½ pts.	73,165	14,641
Total Fluid Cream	qts.	43,597	40,915
Average value	qt.		0.94
<u>Fluid Milk Production</u>			
Local	cwt.	86,260	416,250
Non-local b/	cwt.	2,817	14,727
Total	cwt.	89,077	430,977
Average value	cwt.		4.84
Local Production as percentage of total		96.8	96.5

a/ Only one seller, sales included with ½ pints.

b/ This came from Edgewood, Penticton, Grand Forks, Vancouver, Creston and Lethbridge.

The value of raw milk distributed in Nelson was 11 per cent of the total value of fluid milk sales. All milk sold in Trail was pasteurized. The value of raw milk sold in Rossland was 72 per cent of the total milk sales.

Consumption of fluid milk in the three cities amounted to an average of 288 pints per capita for 1950 1/ which compares with 280 pints for the

1/ Census of Canada, 1951, population figures used.

whole of Canada 1/ in the same year.

Table 17 presents a summary of the milk and cream sales in the cities of Nelson, Trail and Rossland for 1950.

Dairy Products.— Market receipts of dairy products and margarine in the West Kootenay Area were 36,475 cwt., valued at over \$1 million in 1950 (Table 18).

Table 18.— Receipts of Dairy Products and Margarine in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Product	Unit	Brought into area	Local produce used	Market receipts
Butter	lb.	1,014,998	a/	1,014,998
	\$	578,443	a/	578,443
Cheese	lb.	249,243	51,886	301,129
	\$	103,630	14,101	117,731
Evaporated milk	lb.	1,603,143	-	1,603,143
	\$	207,045	-	207,045
Powdered	lb.	152,535	-	152,535
	\$	91,521	-	91,521
Canned cream	lb.	1,532	-	1,532
	\$	667	-	667
Melange	lb.	5,132	-	5,132
	\$	1,077	-	1,077
Margarine	lb.	569,054	-	569,054
	\$	183,401	-	183,401
Total	lb.	3,595,637	51,886	3,647,523
	\$	1,165,784	14,101	1,179,885

a/ Included with that brought in as only one manufacturer.

Receipts of butter constituted the largest proportion by value, being 49 per cent of the total. Consumption of butter totalled 10,150 cwt., worth \$578,443 or an average of 57 cents per pound. Some butter was manufactured in the area but it is not possible to give the figure as only one dairy produced it. Butter comprised 27.8 per cent by weight of the market demand for dairy products. Butter shipped into the area came largely from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The demand for cheese was 301,129 pounds, worth \$117,731. Local supplies made up 17.2 per cent by weight of this. Cheese was manufactured in the area by several dairies and by a number of farmers, largely as a by-product of the fluid milk trade and in the more outlying districts, Edgewood for example.

1/ Dairy Statistics, 1950, (Canada Department of Trade and Commerce), Table 11B, p. 11.

Cheese from elsewhere originated in Alberta and Coastal British Columbia. Some cottage cheese was shipped in from the Grand Forks Area. Some cheese was sold on the public market in Nelson but no estimates of the amount were available.

Market receipts of powdered milk and evaporated milk in the West Kootenay Area were large in 1950. Evaporated milk made up the heaviest single item of the demand for dairy products, 44.0 per cent of the total. Receipts of evaporated milk amounted to 16,031 cwt. and that of powdered milk, 1,525 cwt. for a combined value of \$298,566. The figures for powdered milk include shipments to dairies and bakeries. Evaporated milk came almost entirely from Coastal British Columbia (96.9 per cent) and 99.9 per cent of the powdered milk also originated in the same area.

Consumption of margarine in the area amounted to 569,054 pounds, slightly more than 55 per cent of the butter consumption. Margarine was shipped in from Coastal British Columbia and Alberta.

A small quantity of canned cream and melange was also received in the area, the total of each, however, being less than one per cent. The melange (milk and egg) came from Alberta, and the canned cream from Manitoba.

All the ice cream sold in the area was manufactured by one firm located there and no figures were obtained of the quantity.

Poultry Products.— Market receipts of eggs in the West Kootenay Area in 1950 amounted to 659,635 dozen, worth an average of 51.6 cents per dozen (Table 19). This includes sales by the packing companies and local sales channelled through the retail stores, public markets, and restaurants. Local production of eggs supplied over one-quarter of the market demand. Eggs brought into the district came largely from Alberta.

Table 19.— Receipts of Poultry Products in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Product	Unit	Brought into area	Local produce used	Market receipts
Eggs	lb.	755,426	299,990	1,055,416
	Doz. a/	472,141	187,494	659,635
	\$	245,640	94,558	340,198
Dressed poultry	lb.	417,352	94,675	512,027
	\$	186,041	47,708	233,749
Live poultry	lb.	54	90	144
	\$	27	36	63
Chicks and poults	\$	15,525	-	15,525

a/ Converted from pounds at 1.6 lb. per doz.

The quantity of dressed poultry consumed was slightly larger than the consumption of veal. A total of 512,027 pounds, worth an average of 45.6

cents a pound were used in the area (Table 19). Local production supplied 18.5 per cent of the market demand. A small quantity of live poultry also moved through the market channels considered. Dressed poultry shipped into the area came largely from Alberta. Chicks and turkey poultz shipped into the area in 1950 were valued at \$15,525. These were shipped in mainly from Coastal British Columbia.

Honey.— The quantity of honey recorded as entering the market in 1950 amounted to 42,834 pounds and had a value of \$7,723 (Table 20). Very little was produced locally, less than one per cent. Alberta was the largest single source of honey, supplying 93.8 per cent of the total.

Table 20.— Receipts of Honey in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Origin	Quantity — pounds —	Per cent	Value — dollars —
West Kootenays	200	0.4	100
East Kootenays	585	1.4	114
Okanagan	162	0.4	32
Coastal B.C.	1,704	4.0	338
Alberta	40,183	93.8	7,139
Total	42,834	100.0	7,723

Livestock Feeds.— The commodities in this group (Table 21) were brought into the area in large quantities. Very little was produced locally.

Table 21. Receipts of Livestock Feeds and Grains in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Feed	Unit	Local production used	Shipped into area	Total market receipts
Barley	cwt.	3	1,998	2,001
	\$	7	5,385	5,392
Oats	cwt.	31	8,490	8,521
	\$	99	27,517	27,616
Wheat	cwt.	46	11,692	11,738
	\$	121	30,607	30,728
Commercial feed and millstuffs	cwt.	115	77,003	77,118
	\$	332	215,165	215,497
Total feeds	cwt.	195	99,183	99,378
	\$	559	278,674	279,233
Hay & straw	cwt.	904	40,695	41,599
	\$	1,649	69,515	71,164

Commercial feeds and mill stuffs shipped in made up the largest single item, but it is possible that this figure includes some volume intended for human consumption. The market receipts of millstuffs and livestock feeds, which includes bran, shorts, middlings and mashies, totalled 77,118 cwt., valued at \$215,497. Wheat and oats were also received in large quantities, including both crushed and whole grains. Alberta was the most important source of all feed stuffs and grains.

Receipts of hay and straw (largely alfalfa) amounted to 41,599 cwt., valued at \$71,164. Local production of hay accounted for 2.2 per cent of the market receipts. Hay received in the area came from the East Kootenays, the Okanagan and Alberta, in that order of importance. Shipments from the East Kootenays were 74.4 per cent of the total market receipts of hay and straw.

Hops.- A small quantity of hops, 3,056 pounds, valued at \$2,213 was received in the area. This was all shipped to breweries in Nelson and Trail.

Seed.- Local production of vegetable seeds and seed potatoes in the West Kootenays was very small. A total of 34,336 pounds of mixed vegetable seeds, worth \$16,391 were shipped in, and 2,763 cwt. of potatoes for seed, valued at \$10,246, were also received (Table 22). Seed came largely from Alberta, Coastal British Columbia and Manitoba. Seed potatoes were shipped in from the East Kootenays, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.

Table 22.- Receipts of Vegetable Seed in the West Kootenay Area of British Columbia, 1950

Origin	Vegetable seeds		Seed potatoes	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	- pounds -	- dollars -	- pounds -	- dollars -
West Kootenays	34	23	-	-
East Kootenays	851	137	119,400	3,710
Grand Forks Area	145	142	-	-
Coastal B.C.	11,928	7,413	-	-
Alberta	14,989	6,734	3,960	129
Saskatchewan	657	204	-	-
Manitoba	5,683	1,730	87,698	4,210
Other Canada	49	8	65,225	2,197
Total	34,336	16,391	276,283	10,246
Non-local produce re-shipped	3,698	1,463	1,485	48
Net receipts	30,638	14,928	274,798	10,198

**COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE GRAND
FORKS AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Introduction.- This section deals with agricultural commodities produced in the Grand Forks Area and shipped to the various markets through the city of Grand Forks in 1950. Except for fluid milk, meats, and livestock, no attempt was made to determine local consumption. Shipments which are shown as going to the Grand Forks Area went to points within this designated market, such as Greenwood or Cascade. Such shipments were all quite small for most items. The values given are gross returns to the growers or cost price to the wholesalers, f.o.b. Grand Forks. Values assigned to unidentified fruits, vegetables and seeds are arbitrary and are weighted averages of the items most likely to be shipped in the same month. It should be noted also that shipments of certain commodities made in 1950 represent 1949 production, and again for some items not all of the 1950 output would be exported in 1950.

Extent of all Shipments.- Total production in the Grand Forks Area for shipment to other markets is given in Table 23.

a/

Table 23.- Summary of Shipments from the Grand Forks Area, 1950

Item	Unit	Weight	Value	Per cent
		- dollars -		
Fruit	cwt.	26,339	-	-
	\$	-	88,438	16.3
Vegetables	cwt.	49,125	-	-
	\$	-	83,310	15.4
Meat	cwt.	127	-	-
	\$	-	4,000	0.7
Whole Milk	cwt.	2,755	-	-
	\$	-	13,773	2.5
Cream	lb. B. fat	3,113	-	-
	\$	-	1,784	0.3
Dairy products	lb.	5,014	-	-
	\$	-	1,319	0.2
Eggs	doz.	2,509	-	-
	\$	-	1,104	0.2
Dressed poultry	lb.	17	-	-
	\$	-	8	b/
Honey	lb.	18	-	-
	\$	-	3	b/
Wheat	cwt.	973	-	-
	\$	-	2,306	0.4
Hay	lb.	160	-	-
	\$	-	2	b/
Livestock	head	739	-	-
	\$	-	75,628	14.0
Hides	lb.	19,317	-	-
	\$	-	5,216	1.0
Seed	cwt.	8,374	-	-
	\$	-	264,082	48.8
Total			540,973	99.8

a/ These figures do not include shipments shown as going to Grand Forks Area points.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

Shipments of seeds were most important with a total of 8,374 cwt., worth \$264,082, 48.8 per cent of the total value.

Fruit shipments totalled 26,339 cwt., worth \$88,438, 16.3 per cent of the total.

Vegetables shipped out came to 49,125 cwt., worth \$83,310, 15.4 per cent of all shipments.

Livestock shipments from the area comprised the fourth most important category amounting to 739 head, worth \$75,628, 14.0 per cent of the total.

All other items were under three per cent of the total value of all shipments.

Fruit.- Apples were by far the most important single item of fruit shipped from Grand Forks representing 98.7 per cent of the total weight of fruit. The quantity of apples shipped out amounted to 26,014 cwt., worth \$86,356. The most important market for apples was Manitoba which absorbed 58.0 per cent of the total. Saskatchewan and Alberta were the next most important markets.

Prunes shipped were second in importance, a total of 296 cwt., worth \$1,695. The weight of prunes was only 1.1 per cent of the total fruit shipped. The most important market for prunes was Saskatchewan, which took 55.1 per cent of the total. Alberta and Manitoba were the other two main outlets, in that order.

A summary of all fruit shipped from Grand Forks in 1950 is presented in Table 24.

Vegetables.- Classes of vegetables shipped from Grand Forks were not very numerous. Potatoes, onions and carrots were the three most important items by weight respectively. In terms of value, potatoes, onions and asparagus were the three most important items.

Potatoes were by far the most important single item being 88.7 per cent by weight of all vegetables shipped out and 83.7 per cent by value. Coastal British Columbia was the most important market for Grand Forks, potatoes taking 58.5 per cent of the total shipments. The West Kootenay Area was second with 14.8 per cent and the United States third with 6.2 per cent. All together, 43,615 cwt. worth \$69,717 of potatoes were shipped from Grand Forks.

Onions shipped amounted to 4,738 cwt., worth \$9,592. Alberta received the largest quantity, 54.9 per cent and the West Kootenays took the second largest amount, 36.7 per cent of the total.

Carrots shipped totalled 536 cwt., largely consigned to Coastal British Columbia (97.6 per cent). The total value of carrots shipped was \$843.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
FROM THE GRAND FORKS AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
1950

TO ALL MARKETS OUTSIDE THE AREA

(Thousands of Dollars)

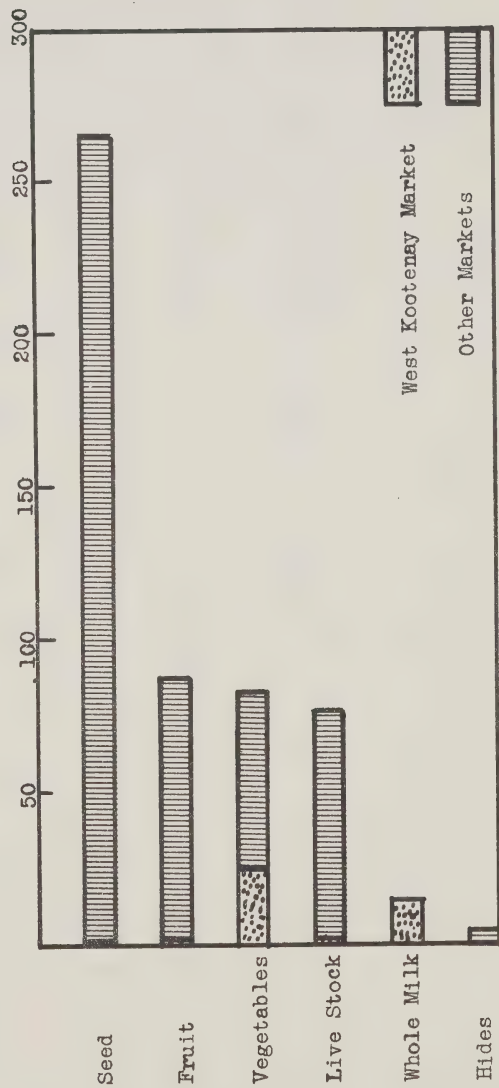


Table 24.- Fruit Shipments from Grand Forks Area, 1950

Market destination	Unit	Apples	Pears	Prunes	Straw-berries	Miscell-aneous	Total fruit
West Kootenays	lb.	11,782	-	1,849	155	81	13,867
	%	0.4	-	6.2	16.1	6.2	0.5
	\$	622	-	139	18	8	787
East Kootenays	lb.	123	47	29	71	67	337
	%	a/	4.5	0.1	7.4	5.2	a/
	\$	4	2	2	2	20	30
Grand Forks Area	lb.	187	-	-	256	31	474
	%	a/	-	-	26.5	2.4	a/
	\$	6	-	-	7	9	22
Okanagan	lb.	-	93	-	235	-	328
	%	-	8.8	-	24.4	-	a/
	\$	-	3	-	7	-	10
Coastal B.C.	lb.	2,117	-	49	38	184	2,388
	%	a/	-	0.2	3.9	14.2	0.1
	\$	70	-	3	1	55	129
Vancouver Island	lb.	368	-	-	-	-	368
	%	a/	-	-	-	-	a/
	\$	12	-	-	-	-	12
Other B.C.	lb.	435	-	-	26	8	469
	%	a/	-	-	2.7	0.6	a/
	\$	14	-	-	1	2	17
U.S.A.	lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alberta	lb.	357,443	299	7,584	107	354	365,787
	%	13.7	28.3	25.6	11.1	27.2	13.9
	\$	11,796	11	425	3	67	12,302
Saskatchewan	lb.	659,108	599	16,329	70	534	676,640
	%	25.3	56.7	55.1	7.2	41.1	25.7
	\$	22,026	22	914	2	157	23,121
Manitoba	lb.	1,509,758	18	3,796	7	26	1,513,605
	%	58.0	1.7	12.8	0.7	2.0	57.4
	\$	49,823	1	212	b/	8	50,044
Other Canada	lb.	60,103	-	-	-	14	60,117
	%	2.3	-	-	-	1.1	2.3
	\$	1,983	-	-	-	4	1,987
Total	lb.	2,601,424	1,056	29,636	965	1,299	2,634,380
	%	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
	\$	86,356	39	1,695	41	330	88,461
Each fruit shipped as % of total	weight	98.7%	a/	1.1%	a/	a/	99.8%
	value	97.6%	a/	1.9%	a/	0.4%	99.9%

a/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

b/ Less than 50 cents.

Table 25.- Vegetable Shipments from Grand Forks Area, 1950

Market destination	Unit	Asparagus	Carrots	Corn	Cucumbers	Onions	Potatoes	Tomatoes	Miscellaneous	Total
West Kootenays	lb.	939	1,300	2,029	27	173,977	647,447	653	1,155	827,527
East Kootenays	\$	242	58	103	5	5,095	19,576	61	55	25,195
Grand Forks Area	lb.	11,615	-	-	84	98	40,198	178	392	52,565
Okanagan	\$	2,323	-	-	4	1	543	12	5	2,888
Coastal B.C.	lb.	-	-	-	-	49	1,990	17	180	2,236
Vancouver Is.	\$	-	-	-	-	1	27	1	6	35
Other B.C.	lb.	-	-	-	-	-	247,010	-	652	247,662
U.S.A.	\$	-	-	-	-	-	3,335	-	9	3,344
Alberta	lb.	33	52,300	-	23	767	2,554,030	725	1,244	2,609,122
Saskatchewan	\$	7	785	-	1	11	34,479	48	17	35,348
Manitoba	lb.	-	-	-	-	-	240,198	-	29	240,227
Other Canada	\$	-	-	-	-	-	3,243	-	b/	3,243
Total	lb.	-	-	-	188	-	168	-	183	548
	\$	2	-	-	9	-	2	-	3	16
	lb.	-	-	-	-	-	270,000	-	-	270,000
	\$	-	-	-	-	-	3,645	-	-	3,645
	lb.	-	-	-	776	260,323	60,297	2,980	1,012	325,388
	\$	-	-	-	37	3,905	814	196	20	4,972
	lb.	-	-	-	41	15,240	210,000	286	405	225,972
	\$	-	-	-	2	229	2,835	19	6	3,091
	lb.	-	-	-	-	23,300	90,000	-	-	113,300
	\$	-	-	-	-	350	1,215	-	-	1,565
	lb.	-	-	-	7	-	198	-	-	205
	\$	-	-	-	a/	-	3	-	-	3
Total	lb.	12,596	53,600	2,029	1,146	473,754	4,361,536	4,839	5,252	4,914,752
	\$	2,574	843	103	58	9,592	69,717	337	121	83,345
Each vegetable shipped as % of total	weight	0.3%	1.1%	b/	b/	9.6%	88.7%	0.1%	0.1%	99.9%
	value	3.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	11.5%	83.7%	0.4%	0.1%	100.0%

a/ Less than 50 cents.

b/ Less than 0.1 per cent.

quantities shipped were considerably below the weight and value of onion seed.

The average price per pound for vegetable seed ranged from \$3.24 for pepper seed down to 13 cents for bean seed.

A small quantity of alfalfa seed, 405 pounds, was also shipped from Grand Forks; 97.8 per cent of this went to the Okanagan.

Seed shipments are summarized in Table 27.

Table 27.- Seed Shipped From the Grand Forks Area, 1950

Seed	Weight		Value		Average price per pound
	lb.	Per cent of total	\$	Per cent of total	¢
Bean	8,153	1.0	1,060	0.4	13.0
Beet	7,801	0.9	2,808	1.1	36.0
Cabbage	24	a/	18	a/	75.0
Carrot	27,269	3.2	17,147	6.5	62.9
Lettuce	22,261	2.6	9,404	3.6	42.2
Onion	107,763	12.9	99,352	37.6	92.2
Onion sets	3,401	0.4	467	0.1	13.7
Potato seed	658,177	78.6	132,095	50.1	20.1
Tomato	299	a/	958	0.3	320.3
Peppers	19	a/	62	a/	324.2
Sage	10	a/	17	a/	175.0
Unidentified	1,862	0.2	472	0.2	25.3
Total vegetable	837,039	99.8	263,860	99.9	31.5
Alfalfa	405		227		56.0

Dairy Products.- Fluid milk production was 5,492 cwt. in 1950, worth \$27,460 of which 49.8 per cent was used in the area, mainly in the city of Grand Forks. The remaining 50.2 per cent was shipped to dairies in Nelson, Trail and Castlegar.

Cream shipments totalled 3,113 pounds of butter fat, valued at \$1,784. The West Kootenay market took 79.0 per cent by weight of the total and the remainder went to the Okanagan. Cream shipments to the West Kootenays went out in all months of the year but only from June to December, inclusive to the Okanagan.

Butter shipped out was 241 pounds, worth \$144. Coastal British Columbia was the most important outlet (60.6 per cent).

Cheese production represented the second most important dairy product

of the area. A total of 4,795 pounds were shipped out which was valued at \$1,185. The greatest proportion went to the West Kootenay market, 90.1 per cent of the total weight shipped.

Shipments of dairy products are summarized in Table 28.

Table 28.- Shipments of Dairy Products from the
Grand Forks Area, 1950

Commodity and market	Weight lbs.	Value \$	Per cent of weight	Total value	Average price per pound ¢
<u>Fluid Milk</u> a/					
Grand Forks Area	273,750	13,687	49.8	49.8	-
West Kootenays b/	275,460	13,773	50.2	50.2	-
Total	549,210	27,460	100.0	100.0	5.0
<u>Cream</u>	lbs. B. fat				
West Kootenays	2,459	1,397	79.0	78.3	-
Okanagan	654	387	21.0	21.7	-
Total	3,113	1,784	100.0	100.0	57.3
<u>Butter</u>	lbs.				
West Kootenays	48	29	19.9	20.5	-
East Kootenays	31	19	12.9	13.1	-
Coastal B.C.	146	87	60.6	60.2	-
Other B.C.	16	9	6.6	6.2	-
Total	241	144	100.0	100.0	59.8
<u>Cheese</u>					
Grand Forks Area	22	10	0.4	0.8	-
West Kootenays	4,321	972	90.1	82.0	-
East Kootenays	144	65	3.0	5.5	-
Okanagan	32	14	0.7	1.2	-
Coastal B.C.	225	101	4.7	8.5	-
Alberta	51	23	1.1	2.0	-
Total	4,795	1,185	100.0	100.0	24.7

a/ Includes sales in the city of Grand Forks.

b/ This was all destined to Trail, Castlegar, and Nelson with the greatest proportion going to Trail.

Baby beef produced was apparently only 480 pounds which was all used locally.

The figures on beef, baby beef and veal production were obtained from Livestock Brand Inspection records and these figures are summarized in Table 30. The carcasses given in the records were converted to pounds using average carcass weights for each class of animal.

Table 30.- Production of Meat in the
Grand Forks Area, 1950

Meat	Weight lbs.	Value \$	Per cent of total weight	Per cent used in Grand Forks area
Beef	38,170	9,112	66.5	96.5
Veal	10,530	2,159	18.4	68.9
Pork	6,339	2,216	11.1	a/
Unidentified	1,857	859	3.2	6.6
Baby beef	480	134	0.8	100.0
Total	57,376	14,480	100.0	-

a/ Not known, figure given refers only to that shipped out of the area.

Livestock.- Production for sale of livestock in the area totalled 307 cows, 225 calves, 185 steers, 51 heifers, 29 bulls and 70 horses. The United States was the most important market for all cattle and Coastal British Columbia for horses. The United States market absorbed 50.7 per cent of all calves shipped, 44.9 per cent of the cows, 41.4 per cent of the bulls, 56.9 per cent of the heifers and 60.5 per cent of the steers. Horses shipped to the coast numbered 53 head; 75.7 per cent of the total. Distribution of livestock is summarized in Table 31.

Table 31.- Production and Shipments of Livestock,
Grand Forks Area, 1950

Type of livestock and market	No. of head	Value \$	Per cent head
<u>Calves</u>			
Grand Forks Area	44	1,650	19.5
West Kootenays	3	112	1.3
Okanagan	33	1,238	14.7
Coastal B.C.	22	825	9.8
Alberta	9	338	4.0
U.S.A.	114	4,275	50.7
Total	225	8,438	100.0

- Continued -

Table 31.- Production and Shipments of Livestock,
Grand Forks Area, 1950 - Continued

Type of livestock and market	No. of head	Value \$	Per cent head
<u>Cows</u>			
Grand Forks Area	58	4,790	18.9
West Kootenays	4	320	1.3
Okanagan	33	2,505	10.7
Coastal B.C.	59	7,375	19.2
Alberta	15	1,875	5.0
U.S.A.	138	15,750	44.9
Total	307	32,615	100.0
<u>Bulls</u>			
Grand Forks Area	3	600	10.3
Okanagan	3	600	10.3
Coastal B.C.	8	1,600	27.6
Alberta	3	600	10.4
U.S.A.	12	2,400	41.4
Total	29	5,800	100.0
<u>Heifers</u>			
Grand Forks Area	5	575	9.8
Okanagan	2	230	3.9
Coastal B.C.	14	1,610	27.4
Alberta	1	115	2.0
U.S.A.	29	3,335	56.9
Total	51	5,865	100.0
<u>Steers</u>			
Grand Forks Area	3	412	1.6
West Kootenays	9	1,238	4.9
Okanagan	4	550	2.2
Coastal B.C.	57	7,838	30.8
U.S.A.	112	15,400	60.5
Total	185	25,438	100.0
<u>Horses</u>			
Grand Forks Area	15	1,500	21.4
Okanagan	1	100	1.4
Coastal B.C.	53	5,300	75.7
Alberta	1	100	1.5
Total	70	7,000	100.0

Hides.- The total weight of hides shipped amounted to 19,317 pounds, worth \$5,216 (Table 32). Alberta was the most important outlet with 65.9 per cent of total shipments going to this market. Coastal British Columbia received almost all of the remaining shipments or 31.9 per cent of the total.

Table 32.- Production and Shipments of Hides,
Grand Forks Area, 1950

Market	Weight - pounds -	Value - dollars -	Per cent of total weight
West Kootenays ^{a/}	424	115	2.2
Coastal B.C.	6,158	1,663	31.9
Alberta	12,735	3,438	65.9
Total	19,317	5,216	100.0

^{a/} The weight of hides shipped to this market was obtained by multiplying the number of hides by 30.3 pounds.

Shipments to the West Kootenays were 424 pounds, (2.2 per cent) but these were destined to hide dealers who re-shipped them to Calgary or Vancouver.

Wheat.- Wheat shipped out was 9,768 cwt., worth \$2,315 in 1950. Almost all of this went to Coastal British Columbia (99.6 per cent). The remainder went to Grand Forks Area points.

SUMMARY

1. The West Kootenay Area of British Columbia consists of approximately 13,000 square miles of the interior of the province, lying between the Cascade Mountains and Kootenay Lake. The main centers of the area are Nelson, Trail and Rossland. In 1951 there were 2,085 farms in the area and the 1951 population was 54,737 persons.
2. Total demand, or market requirements, of the area in 1950 for agricultural produce was valued at over \$5 million. Approximately 84 per cent of this value was made up of goods brought into the area and 16 per cent was of local origin. Produce to the value of \$199,000 was shipped out of this area during the year and total commercial production of the same commodities had a value of \$1,044,000.
3. Alberta was the source of supply of most of the meats, livestock feeds, dairy products and eggs which entered the market. Fruit and vegetables not produced locally came largely from United States and Okanagan Points. The Prairie Provinces were an important market for the area, and a considerable quantity of fruit was shipped there.
4. Meat was by far the largest item in point of value consumed in the area.

The consumption of meat (not including poultry) was valued at over \$2 million, which was 40 per cent of the value of all commodities noted. Local farms supplied about seven per cent of the market requirements for meat, and a negligible amount was shipped out. Beef and smoked and cured meats were the most important items of meat consumption, together accounting for 57 per cent of the total value. Beef and veal were the most important items obtained from sources within the area.

5. Milk and dairy products were next in importance. These had a market value of \$1,427,000, of which almost 30 per cent was whole milk, supplied locally. Of the various dairy products consumed in the area, butter and cheese were both manufactured locally. Supplies of cheese, evaporated milk and powdered milk were brought in to the value of \$402,000. No dairy products produced in the area were shipped out in any significant quantity. Market receipts of margarine were 5,690 cwt. worth \$183,000.
6. Fruits consumed in the area were valued at \$198,000. Local supplies provided 26 per cent of this total. Grapes were the most important item, comprising 24 per cent of the value of all fruit used. In terms of weight, apples were the most important item. Shipments of fruit were worth over \$93,000 of which 60 per cent went to the Prairie Provinces.
7. Vegetable requirements were worth \$442,000. Eighteen per cent of this was supplied locally. Potatoes were used in the largest quantity and local farms supplied 24 per cent of the requirements of this vegetable. Onions and leeks were next in point of volume and 87 per cent of these were shipped in. A large proportion of the requirements for turnips, parsnips and corn were met from local production. Market receipts of vegetables came largely from the United States. Turnips were the only vegetable shipped out in any quantity.
8. Egg production in the area amounted to 189,600 dozen. Market receipts were 659,600 dozen, valued at \$340,000. Shipments of eggs from the area were only to the hatching trade. Poultry meat production used in the area was 95,000 pounds, supplying 18 per cent of the market requirements.
9. Grain and livestock feed production in the area was not recorded, except when these items moved by rail. The requirements were largely brought in from the Prairies and Coastal British Columbia. Approximately 4,959 tons were shipped in at a value of \$279,000. In addition, 2,035 tons of hay came into the area during the year, valued at \$69,500.
10. Honey shipped in was valued at \$7,600, coming largely from Alberta.
11. Wool and hides were shipped from the area to a value of \$10,000. Livestock shipments were 870 head, valued at \$91,500.
12. Agricultural production for shipment out of the Grand Forks Area in 1950 was valued at \$541,000. Seed was the most important single item, comprising 49 per cent. Shipments of fruit, vegetables and livestock were of approximately equal importance to the agricultural economy of this region in terms of value.

13. Per capita consumption of fruit, vegetables, meats, eggs and dairy products in the West Kootenay Area is estimated to be lower than the comparable figures for all Canada (See Appendix A).
14. The British Columbia Department of Agriculture has made considerable use of the data in this report in the consideration of production programs for the West Kootenay Area (see Appendix B).

APPENDIX A

In assessing the possibilities of expanding the market for agricultural products in any area one important index would be the per capita consumption levels of the population. For representative products and groups the consumption levels have been estimated for the West Kootenay area and compared to the national figures as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In estimating consumption or disappearance figures for products and groups of products in the West Kootenay Area the figures had to be adjusted to make allowance for the consumption of foods produced at home. This would include, for example, vegetable garden produce, eggs and home-made butter and cheese.

Manufacturers, suppliers, transportation companies and others would be interested in any indication of potentialities. Farmers in the immediate area and throughout the province of British Columbia and also those in bordering areas of Alberta should be concerned with growing and marketing those products in which local consumption levels are lower than average.

From a comparison of per capita consumption figures for all Canada with those calculated for the population of the West Kootenay Area as given in Table 1 it would appear that local consumption of the main foods is lower than the national average. For fruit, for example, the national per capita consumption figure is 42.3 pounds while the estimated figure for the West Kootenay Area is 36.2. These figures are for fresh fruit only and do not include citrus or other fruit not grown in the area. According to the national figures apples, grapes, peaches and pears are the most popular. The same order appears in the West Kootenay figures. Consumption of apples in the area is less than the national figure by almost $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per person but for grapes and peaches it is slightly higher.

People in the West Kootenays apparently eat less vegetables than does the average Canadian. The national figure for consumption is 332.9 pounds while in the West Kootenays the figure is 248.9. The big difference in this group is explained by the relatively low rate of consumption of potatoes. Nationally, Canadians eat about 200 pounds or over of potatoes per person each year while the figure calculated for the West Kootenay Area is about 180 pounds. In all other vegetables included in the comparison there is no appreciable difference in the rates of consumption.

Consumption of meats was also low in the West Kootenay Area compared to the national figures. The per capita consumption figures for beef, pork, veal and mutton and lamb in the West Kootenay are all lower than the

national figures. The difference is not too significant except in the consumption of pork where the discrepancy between the local and national figures is about 18 pounds.

Consumption of fluid milk and cream is noticeably lower in the West Kootenay Area than the Canadian figure. This is offset to some extent by greater consumption of evaporated and powdered milk. The consumption figures for cheese and butter are about on a level with figures for the whole of Canada. In total, the consumption per capita of dairy products in the West Kootenays is about 100 pounds per person less than the national average and as noted above this difference is mainly in fluid milk and cream.

Consumption of eggs in the area is only slightly below the national figure.

APPENDIX B

Prior to the publication of this report an interim preliminary report was released to the Agricultural Development and Extension Division of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. This report was used as a guide to a discussion of production programs for 1952 at a regional conference of District Agriculturists from the East and West Kootenays and the Boundary District held in February 1952.

Based on data in the report the conference concluded that there should be no further encouragement of expanding dairy cattle population in the area since the supply of milk available was greater than had been hitherto estimated. It was decided that emphasis should be placed more on culling for type and production in the dairy herds in the area. The establishment of cow-testing associations and R.O.P. programs, the use of better sires by an extension of the artificial insemination program are methods which can be used to improve dairy cattle.

This policy was adopted in an attempt to reduce the amount of feed purchased outside the area by having fewer cows producing the same or possibly more milk. Supplementing this policy it was deemed necessary to encourage the improvement of pastures on dairy farms. This is to be done by better soil management practices, seeding suitable grass mixtures, the use of recommended fertilizers and, where necessary and possible, the use of irrigation. In addition more emphasis is to be placed on grass silage to reduce the need for purchased high-protein concentrates and the provision of succulent winter feed. It is felt that such a program would increase the productivity of each farm and reduce the amount of purchased feed.

Over a period of years these policies are expected to result in a reduction in the market in the West Kootenays for hay from the Okanagan and Creston areas. It is felt that it would be more satisfactory to have that hay consumed to a greater extent on the holdings where it was produced, by the encouragement and development of an expanded livestock economy in the Okanagan and Creston areas.

The conference concluded that an increase in the local production of all livestock appeared justified. While the present market for poultry meats in the West Kootenay Area may not justify any great emphasis on this particular product there seemed to be a very sound basis for increased egg production.

From the data available in the report it was evident that the production of vegetables and certain fruits could be profitably encouraged. Also in the case of honey, the extent to which this product was shipped in from outside made it clear that local apiarists could justifiably spend some time in developing production to a larger extent.

Further study is to be given to the encouragement of the production of certain grass and legume seeds wherever it might appear feasible.

